



fell a victim in six days after he received his wounds, in the 25th year of his age.—Why the public have not received information of this treatment before, when a letter which contained it has been in town three weeks, we do not pretend to determine.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

From the late accounts it appears that the Marquis del Campo, was shortly to leave England an ambassador to the French Republic, from the court of Spain. Delays which had attended his departure, and the frequent conferences he had held with the English administration, had occasioned, among other conjectures of a pacific nature, a furnace that his excellency was charged with some mediating powers for effecting a general pacification.

The king of Spain, in his intended hunt and journey through the mountains, on the confines of Portugal, it is said, was to be accompanied by a select party of about five thousand persons!

May 3.

#### BRITISH MINISTER.

Last evening arrived at this port in the affluence of fifty guns, Captain Mowatt, his excellency ROBERT LISTON, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great Britain, to the U. States.

Mr. Litten was, some time since, minister at Constantinople; had but lately returned to England, where he was appointed to this country. He was married about a fortnight before his departure, and is accompanied by his lady. We are informed he intends landing this morning.

The following important intelligence is received by the fifty gun ship Afflance, arrived here on Monday, in 7 weeks from Port-month.

A London paper of the 10th of March, received by the ship Afflance, brings accounts of a probability of a war between Spain and England. It is believed at Paris, that it is an agreed point between France and Spain, that Spain shall break with Great Britain; but before this event takes place, some beneficial arrangements are to be completed. French troops are embarking on board Spanish ships for the West Indies, at the most eligible mode of conveying reinforcements to the islands. It is suggested also at Paris, that the actual destination of the Dutch fleet, which has sailed from the Texel, is to join the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

By the ship Liberty, capt. Bail, arrived at Wilmington (Del.) in twenty-three days from Martinique, accounts are received, of a British 50 gun ship having been taken by a French frigate of 30 guns near Gaudaloupe, they fought near 22 hours and parted to repair their rigging: commencing the action again, the British vessel was disabled, and carried into Basseterre. The above information came Bail received from the captain of a revenue sloop belonging to St. Croix, who told him that he saw the captured ship carrying into Basseterre. If this information had been fairly stated to captain Bail, it is presumed that the French frigate must have been a 74 gun ship.

May 7.

Tuesday, Don JOSEPH IGNATIUS de VIAN, his Catholic majesty's consul general, was received and acknowledged by the president of the UNITED STATES as charge des affaires from Spain, in lieu of DON JOSEPH DE SAUENES, who has obtained leave from the king to return to Spain.

We learn from good authority, and mention it in corroboration of the report in this day's paper from Gibon and London, of a rupture between England and Spain; and that at Lisbon, the British minister, refused a passage in the Affl-

tance, to the Spanish minister appointed for the UNITED STATES, who was in England at the time of his departure.

The ship Hanibal, which was mentioned in a daily paper, is in 36 days from Lisbon—the got aground on Tuesday evening on the flats of Reedy point—a passenger informs, that great preparations are making by that court, in conjunction with the Spaniards, for war with England.

In the council of Five Hundred, a decree passed on the eighth of March, ordaining that no man should hold a public office unless he would take the oath of "hatred to royalty." Public officers who should not take that oath in three days were to be transported.

The afflance on her passage, took the French privateer Le Chevalier capt. Dernierac, carrying 4 guns, and 75 men, which she ran into Bermuda. The prisoners were given up to the French consul at New-York.

BALTIMORE, April 28.

A correspondent, who has visited the presidents house at the Federal City, says, that the Kitchen alone is large enough to hold the house of Representatives of Congress, and that the Senate may find room to sit in the chimney corner. He cannot conceive where a president will be found, who is rich enough to buy suitable furniture for such immense apartments.

A late number of the Analytical Review, printed at London has a curious article respecting a German book published in Altona. It is entitled *Das Gesetz Der Zeit* consisting of twelve numbers. The title of the third number runs thus—

"The trial of the Scottish advocate THOMAS MUIR, who for various endeavours to effect a reform in the parliament of his country was condemned to be transported to Botany Bay. This trial may excite in the breast of every German, an esteem for his native land. We beseech a man sent to Botany Bay on account of an accusation, to which a German court of justice would have been abominated to listen."

PITTSBURGH, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati.  
"What it is owing to is not known; but certain it is that the Indians have altered their minds about giving up Detroit. The Indians from their way say, that their old father is not going to give them up yet. Their tears are getting over; they are angry with themselves for being beat by so few men as they see at the garrisons. They say they were bewitched, but their conjurors will get the better next time."

"John Hamilton has given notice to the traders, not to have any goods on the roads between the garrisons from the 15th of May to the 15th of June; that he has a hint from an Indian friend that a stroke may be made; and if made as all, it will be then. Hamilton gives his opinion positively that if the posts are not surrendered at the time, there will be a worse Indian war than has ever yet been."

A gentleman arrived at this place on Tuesday evening last, in twenty days from Fort Washington, confirms the above. He conversed with Hamilton, who had intelligence from his friends amongst the Indians, that it would be dangerous to be upon the roads from the middle of April; that there was a general dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and that he certainly expected war, unless the taking possession of the posts at an early period, and throwing a force behind them in the country prevent it.

In addition to the above, the Tawa chief who was here from Sandusky a short time ago, said the Indians were melancholy, and did not know what to do. The British told them it was all darkness towards the United States yet; if they

would wait, they would have light by and by.

These particulars shew sufficiently what we are to expect if the appropriations are not made, the treaty carried into effect, and the posts surrendered. It is possible that after all there will be a partial war, but certainly, if this point is not gained.

This country is in a state of general alarm; we hear that the Clergy are convening their congregations to come forward with their voice as one man, to petition the House of Representatives. We are alighted at the obtinacy of our immediate representatives, Galatin and Findley.

\* It was John Hamilton who gave the first notice of war breaking out after the Muskingum treaty. He was trading at the mouth of Beaver, and overheard an Indian talking to another of what was to be done. Taking an opportunity of sounding one of those who was friendly to him, and but a boy, he discovered the design against himself, and William Wilton, another trader at that place. He gave notice to Wilton, and moved off his own goods across the river. Wilton thought it was a feint to alarm him to move off, that Hamilton himself might come back and take the whole trade with the Indians then at that place. But had it not been that the party with Biggs in pursuit of Roelen horses had come upon these Indians next day, and killed a number and dispersed them, Wilton would have been murdered and his store raged, for the war hatchet had been lifted at that time. All this was proved by Hamilton, and acknowledged by Guyah Setho, at the trial of Captain Brady, who was of Biggs party.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WEBER & LINTEL.  
WILL be dissolved the 15th day of July next. All thos indebted to them, are requested to pay off their accounts immediately.

THE BAKING BUSINESS will, in future, be carried on by the subscriber, on Cris Street in Lexington. W. K. LINTEL. May 13, 1796. +2w

MIDDLETOWN.  
TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

On the first day of June next, on the Plantation of the subscriber, one mile east of Myers or Francis's mill on Stoner, a number of IN AND OUT LOTS, in the town of Middletown; the terms are, one half the purchase money to be paid within one year, the other half within two years after sale. The sale to begin early in the morning.

The situation of Middletown is equal to any in the state; it being nearly in the center between Bourbon, Clarke, Little Mountain, and Millersburg; and in the direction suitable for roads to pass through to the above places, one of which is already open.—84 lots in town were sold for \$471, and others since.

JAMES SWINNEY, Bourbon county, May 9. #2w

STATE OR KENTUCKY.

Fayette County, April Quarter Session Court, 1796.

JOHN ALLISON, Complainant,

Again,

JAMES PARBERY & C. Defendants,

WALTER TAYLOR, IN CHANCERY.

The defendant James Parbery, not having entered his appearance agreeable to the rules of the court.—And it appearing to the rules of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in September next, and answer the complainants bill that a copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published from the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington immediately after Divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of this county. (A Copy) Teste, Levi Tod, C. Cur.

#### TAKE NOTICE,

Agreeably to an order of Bourne court, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by said court, at Andrew Kincaid's, about four miles from the court house at Steuben, on the 21st of June next, in order to move my claim about one thousand acres of land, sold and conveyed by John Fleak to James Dunn, to take the deposition of certain witnesses to establish the said beginning and to do such other acts as the law directs.

JAMES LITTLE.

May 18, 1796.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD

STRAYED away out of the stable of Captain Hubbard near Frankfort a handsome dark bay Horse with a white spot on the side of his nose, natural trotter about fourteen hands and a half high, low in flesh, whatever with others he may be, the said horse shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid them by

ELISHA WINTERS.

April 22.

Lexington, May 28.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER  
From a gentleman in London to a member of Congress, dated Feb. 27.

"The present news of this day repelent that negotiations for peace are not likely to succeed; that the grand armistice on the Rhine are rapidly encroaching; that the French armies will shortly consist of 300,000; that the French are exchanging all their old field artillery for new; the Field Marshal Claretty has resigned the command of the Austrian army, which is given to the Arch Duke Charles, &c. In short, every thing indicates a warm bloody campaign."

Ms. BRADFORD:

I TAKE THIS METHOD THROUGH YOUR PLEAS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC AS WELL AS JAMES GARRARD, THAT I SHALL CONTEST JAD GARRARD'S ELECTION AS GOVERNOR FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

The electors had no right to take a second ballot, by the twelfth section of the fifth article of the constitution — twenty-one votes having been given to me on the first ballot, and sixteen to Garrard; I was duly elected & ought to have been intrusted instead of him — I consider if the constitution is infringed upon, that it becomes my duty to lay the matter before the public. It is not upon my own judgment, Mr. Bradford, that I altogether depend; it is the general opinion of those I have consulted; and I shall take the liberty of giving the public the opinion of the attorney general on that head.

Yours,

#### QUESTION,

By Benja. Logan, to John Breckinridge, Attorney Genl.

"In the last election for a governor of this commonwealth, the electors, (who were 56 in number) proceeded to ballot, when their votes were found to stand as follows: B. Logan 21; James Garrard 16; Thomas Todd 14; and John Brown 1. The electors took a second ballot for Benja. Logan and J. Garrard; when James Garrard obtained the greatest number of votes and was declared govr.—Had the electors a right under the constitution to proceed to a second ballot, and is James Garrard legally elected?"

ANSWER.

I do not conceive that this question can come before me as attorney genl. for this commonwealth. It is not one of the duties prescribed to that office by the constitution, and I have seen no law requiring him to give an opinion on a case like the present.

My opinion however as a lawyer I can give you.

It is upon the 12th section of the first article of the constitution, this question depends.—In the construction of every instrument, the intention and object of its author, is sought after, in order to discern its meaning. This is a construction founded in reason and adopted by law; and has been peculiarly applied to statutes and other regulations which have been made for the guide of men's conduct. This rule cannot apply more strongly to the true construction of

any thing than the constitution of ones country, it being the grand rule of conduct to which all others must subserve, and containing such strong expressions of the general will that every man is supposed not only to understand it, but also have had a share in its formation.—The tenth part pursues a method of election, that is of modern date, and I expect had principally in view (so far as respects the election of a governor) the Federal constitution. The intention and object must have been, to have created a body, in which was intended to be infused more wisdom, deliberation, and political information, than was generally exercised by the mass of the people from whom they were selected. But it could not have been intended that they should possess higher or other powers, than those who gave them existence; and an elector when he deposited his ballot, must be supposed to have done that, and that only, which all who voted for him would or could have done, had they have been called on to vote. Some difference there is, it is true, in the method of deciding an election, where the votes are equal, between the people and the electors. The sheriff decides the first, and the constitution directs the method as to the second. If then the electors represent those by whom they are delegated, and have power to do that, which their constituents would have done had they been present, and no more, it seems to follow, that the election held by the electors, must operate the same effect, and in the same manner, as if all their constituents had been actually present. Had their constituents been present, the person to whom the greatest number of votes were given, would have been elected, whether the whole of the votes so given, amounted to a majority of all the votes in the commonwealth or not. What power would the people thus assembled have had, in the situation the electors stood after the first ballot, to have taken a second ballot, for the two highest on the poll?—In a democracy, there is no true criterion of choice, but by a majority of wills. Every man has a right to place that choice on whom he pleases; and when he has expressed that choice by giving his vote, I do not see what right he then has to retract that, and make a second or a third. When the electors all meet, the whole people, were in the eye of the constitution, assembled together for the purpose of choosing a gov'r.—Sunday citizens are proposed, and all obtain votes, but the greatest number falls to one. That one must certainly be elected; unless there be some constitutional regulation or restriction, which requires a majority of voices and which also requires, that they shall prevail in voting, until such majority fall upon some one person.

This article although it appears to be taken from the first part of the and article of the Federal Constitution is totally silent as to the necessity of a majority of electors concurring in an election. The Federal constitution requires in express terms the concurrence of "a majority of the whole number of electors appointed," in the choice of a president. This goes strongly to shew, that to make a majority of electors of any kind, whether mediate or immediate, necessary to an election, there must be an express constitutional provision to that effect.—But it is beyond question, that under our constitution, the concurrence of a majority of the electors, is not necessary to an election; for it declares, "that they or a majority of them so met shall proceed to elect" &c.—There are 56 electors; 29 make a majority; 15 therefore can make an election, and I cannot see why an election could not be made by a number still smaller, as the constitution does not even imply, that the person elected must have a majority of the votes present. There is a provision in the constitution

it is true, for a second ballot, but that is expressly confined to the case of candidates having an equal number of votes; and no other is mentioned, altho' such a case as the one under consideration might have occurred to any man.

Reason and natural right therefore, not justifying this method, and the constitution not directing a second ballot, except in the case of an equal division only, what authority had the electors to take a second ballot, when each candidate had different numbers? I can discover no authority, except that derived from custom, and that custom created by legislative bodies, for their own particular government.—It is a custom in the Legislature of Virga; and I believe is the practice in the other American Legislatures (who elect to offices) when neither candidate has a majority of the votes present to vote a second time for the two highest on the poll.

But what has this to do with the provisions of our constitution? If those parliamentary customs were thought important they would have been engrained into the Kentucky Constitution; and as they were not, they cannot be attended to; for the electors as such, can acknowledge no earthly guide or control but the constitution of their own country. Yet even this parliamentary custom would not answer all cases. Suppose, nevars Garrard and Todd had each got 15 votes, which of the two ought to have been dropped on the second ballot?

A little reflection will satisfy any person that this method of perfecting to ballot until some one candidate shall attain a majority, would open a door to practices by which the best men in the commonwealth might easily be excluded.

The time which I have had to consider this question being much shorter than I could have wished & the question itself being a new one to me it is very likely my opinion may be erroneous; I would therefore advise Gen. Logan to take other counsel; My opinion however is, that gen. Logan was constitutionally elected Governor upon the first ballot, and ought to have been declared and returned as such by the electors. J. BAECKINBRIDGE.

May 24 1796.

TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.  
Committee meeting, May 18, 1796.  
RESOLVED, that a general meeting of the Board be called to meet at the Seminary the day and hour before the first Friday in June next.

The trustees are requested to attend that day in Lexington at the seat of the Seminary at 9 o'clock A. M. as the President has resigned his appointment, and a new one in consequence thereof will be chosen, when some other business of importance is expected to be brought forward at the same time.

May 9, 1796 John Campbell, Anna,

TRANSYLVANIA LIBRARY.  
Committee meeting, May 18, 1796.

RESOLVED, that a general meeting of the Board be called to meet at the Seminary the day and hour before the first Friday in June, in order to take into consideration the propriety of irreversibly binding them, etc to consume the Library at the Seminary.

2<sup>nd</sup> H. TOLEMIN C. T. L.C.

NOTICE.—On the fourth Friday in June next, I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the court of Hamilton county, at a time marked 2M on the fourth fork of Mill creek, (near the place where John Adams now lives,) the beginning of anentry of five thousand acres of land, made in the names of Thomas Holt and Samuel McMillin then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses respecting the calls in said entry, and do such other act as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

SAMUEL McMILLIN.

May 24, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 3rd day of June next, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by Shelly color, for run, on the land claimed by William Henton, heir at law to Evans Henton, and to determine the boundaries, and then and there to perpetuate the testimony, pursuant to the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

May 24, 1796 WILLIAM HENTON.

## FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,

I HAVE just imported and now opening at their STORE in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a large and handsome assortment of well-chosen MERCANDIZE, suited to the present season; which they will sell on very moderate terms for CASH and HIDES.

May 27, 1796.

### ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & ERYSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A. SETZ, who only can give discharge.—One month's indulgence will be given and no longer.

Lexington, 27th May, 1796.

### NOV 1 E

Commissioners appointed by the court of Scott county, will attend at Mr. Beattie's spring, Mill Creek, on the north fork of the north fork of Elkhorn on the fifteenth day of June next, and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, respecting the calls of an entry on estate right made in my name as aforesaid for four hundred acres of land lying on said Miller's run; and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

LEONARD HALL.

May 27, 1796.

### NOV 1 E

I hereby give, that I shall on the 1st day of August next, attend with the commissioners appointed by the county clerk of Nelson, in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of lands and for other purposes" at the Cane spring in Madison county, to perpetuate the testimony of certain witness, respecting the improvement made by Joseph Irwin in the year 1779. And also the boundaries of a preemption of four hundred acres granted by the commissioners to the said Joseph Irwin, deceased.

JOSEPH IRWIN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that we, John Stoy, Wm Taylor, Wm Terley, Nathaniel Ewings, and William Ewings, do claim a preemption of 1000 acres of land, which was granted to John Wardrop, as aforesaid, by Hugh Sutwell, in Clarke county, on the east side of State creek, including an improvement and a spring known by the name of the Elkhorn spring.—Any person claiming land that may interfere with that claim are notified to attend at the above spring and improvement, on Friday the twenty-fourth day of June next; at which time and place, we shall then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses to perpetuate the testimony respecting the several calls laid Sutwell's certificate, with the commissioners, agreeably to a law of this state in that case made and provided.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette County, April Court of Quarter Sessions, 1796.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Complainant,

against

NATHAN READ, Defendant.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state—therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in September next, and answer the complainant's bill—but a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the house of Mr. John Verrees two Sundays it being a place of public worship, immediately after Divine service, and at the front door of the court house, and at the meeting house of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, immediately after Divine service, and at the front door of the court house of this county.

(A copy) Teste LEVI TODD, C. Cur.

LEXINGTON, May 10, 1796.

To Mr. James Crawford, Chm.

SIR,

We have thought it necessary, that a seat either temporary or permanent, should be fixed upon for the Kentucky Academy; we therefore request you, sir, to call a meeting of the Board, on the second day of June next, in order to deliberate on that subject, and such other business as may come before them. We are, sir, with due respect yours, &c. &c.

James W. Dickey,  
James Blithe,  
William Gathen,  
Robert Patterson,  
Andrew McCalls.

In consequence of the above, the Trustees of said Academy are appointed to meet on the above mentioned second day of June at the house of Mr. Robert Megowan in Lexington.

JAMES CRAWFORD, Chm.

May 10, 1796.

3<sup>rd</sup> SW.

### BOURBON COUNTY.

April Quarterly Court, 1796

James Dun can and

William Thomas, Complainants

vs

Eli Kennedy, Sophia Kennedy, 1<sup>st</sup>

Washington Kennedy and Amy

Kennedy, infants under the

age of twenty-one years; Ze-

chariah Wheat and Elizabeth

his wife, Josiah Asher and Re-

becca his wife, Samuel Fletcher

and Julia his wife, and John

Kennedy (son of Daniel) heirs

and devisees of John Kennedy

deceased.

2<sup>nd</sup> D.G.

In CHANCERY.

THE Defendants Zechariah Wheat and

Elizabeth his wife, and John Kennedy

(son of Daniel) not having entered their ap-

pearance here, agreeably to the act of as-

ssembly and the rules of this court, and it

appearing to the satisfaction of the court

that the Defendants are not inhabitants of

this Commonwealth; on the motion of the com-

plainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of

the next June court, and answer the com-

plainants' bill; but that the same shall

be taken as conceded; and that a copy of

this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette three weeks successively;

& at the front door of the Presbyterian meet-

ing house in Paris.

A copy THOMAS ARNOLD, C. Cur.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held

for the County of Hardin, the 2d

day of February, 1796.

James Nourse, Complainant,

Aggrieved

George James, John An-

derson, James Brown, Defen-

dants.

Philip Phillips & Ebene-

zer Osburn.

In CHANCERY.

THE Defendant George James, not having

entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assem-

bly and the rules of this court; and it ap-

pearing to the satisfaction of the court that the

said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state;

on the motion of the complainant by his

counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant

do appear here on the second Tuesday

in September next, and answer the com-

plainant's bill—but a copy of this order be

forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months

successively, and published at the door of the

Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, from Sunday immediately after Divine ser-

vice, and at the front door of the court

house of this county.

D. MAY C. H. C. Q.

### STATE of KENTUCKY.

Fayette County, April Quarter

Session Court, 1796.

Levi Todd, Complainant,

Aggrieved

Elizabeth Riddle, widow of William J.

Howell Riddle, and James Riddle,

John Willis Riddle, and Mary Riddle, infants and

representatives of William Riddle de-

ceased.

In CHANCERY.

THE Defendants not having entered their ap-

pearance agreeably to an act of assembly

and the rules of this court; and it ap-

pearing to the satisfaction of the court that they

are not inhabitants of this state; therefore

on the motion of the complainant by his

counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear

here on the second Tuesday in September

next, and answer the complainant's bill;

but a copy of this order be forthwith in-

serted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months

successively, and published at the door of the

Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington,

from Sunday immediately after Divine ser-

vice, and at the front door of the court

house of this county.

L. MAY 18th.

### TAKE NOTICE

GRELAWLY to an order of Bourbon

A court, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed

by said court, at Samuel Mitchell's on

Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> of June next, in order to cer-

tify the identical spot that was originally

Harrods Luck, about eight miles from Paris;

in order to find out where the settlement

and presumption of Samuel Henderson

ought to run, agreeable to his claim; that

other claims adjoining or interfering with said

Henderson may be legally sustained, and

where I shall take the depositions of un-

dry witnesses to establish the facts.

JAMES DUPUY.

May 18, 1796.

James Dupuy.

AT THE SIGN OF  
ANDREW McCALLA'S  
APOTHECARY'S SHOP,  
NEAR THE SPRAY WELL, LEXINGTON, ARE FOR  
SALE, THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES,

QUICK silver  
Aqua fortis  
White arsenic  
Antimony  
Ales hepatic  
Tincture of scorzonera  
Allium  
Anderson's pills  
Hooper's drops  
Allspice  
Ether vitriol  
Balsam capivi  
Favor  
Turpentine  
Sulphur  
Balsm yellow  
Elix armens  
Syrup  
Black ball  
Brook pipes  
Lunar caustic  
Common dittos  
Canella alba  
Orange peal  
Cinnamon  
Sinaranda bark  
Peruvian red and pale  
Lemon  
Antigutta ditto  
Cacatilla ditto  
Phial corks  
Bottles ditto  
Spanish flies  
Cochlearia  
Steel dust  
Saffron  
Cloves  
Court plaffer  
Fly stones  
Colic root  
Tuners corante  
Dabys carnative  
Lenitve elecuyt  
Ani de due  
Imparifolence  
Efidence barmgotte  
Lemon  
Elixir vitriol  
Paragoric  
Verdigrease  
Strong greening plaffer  
Drops of diuers  
Diacidous ditto  
Cannonic flowers  
Benzoin ditto  
Sapior ditto  
Senna  
Hiera picra  
Gooftys cordial  
Affectionata  
Myrrh gum  
Balsm do.  
Oamphoe do.  
Opian do.  
Kino do.  
Ammoniac do.  
Scammony do.  
Arabic do.  
Camphire do.  
Guiaicum do.  
Drago do.  
Gold leaf  
Galls aleppo  
Cypre pipes  
Indigo  
Ichtiocholla  
Lapis calaminaris  
Lime  
Litcharge  
Lavender compound  
Liquid landanum  
Magnesia alba  
Red precipitate  
White do.

Twenty Dollars reward.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation in Buff's settlement, in March last, a Negro boy, about seventeen or eighteen years old, of a slender make, but remarkable large feet, on one of his hands is a scar caused by a burn; he is of a yellowish brown color, and bears the name Britain, but originaly called Neo, his master has no reason to believe it changed. This said boy was found walking up and down in the settlements on the north side of the Ohio river, and made his escape within five miles of my house. Any person who will deliver said negro to me, shall receive the above reward, or have him apprehended so that I get him again, shall receive ten dollars, and all reasonable charges.

RO: CLARK, Junr.  
Clarke county, May 24, 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Lincoln county, on Dick's river, near Helm's mill, a dark room Mare, about four feet nine or ten inches high, about nine years old, branded on the near shoulder but not legible, has been shod all fours, but the hoofs much worn, and left off her fore feet, appraised to 18l.

John Setton.

March 28, 1795.

I TAKEN up by the subscriber on the head of Hudson in Bourbon county, a bay mare, five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, has a black face and three white feet, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to 9l. 10s.

Benjamin Hancock.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawson now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

NOTICE,

THAT the partnership of JAMES CRAVEY & CO, at Versailles, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 8th of March last, all partners individually remaining free and adjoining to their respective businesses without regard to EANAS CRAIG junr who is authorized to receive the same.

JAMES CRAIG & CO.

May 16, 1795. 3v

I forewarn all persons from taking any engagement on a bond given by me to Elijah Poston, in the year 1781, and the month of July or August 1<sup>st</sup> which bond called for two hundred and fifty acres of land, on the waters of Jessamine creek, as I have discharged said bond.

LEONARD K. BRADLEY.

April 22, 1795. 3w

NOTICE all persons are hereby cautioned against taking an engagement on a bond given by me to Francis Howell for ten pounds, payable in Cash or Cattle in the month of June next, and dated the 6th of April, 1796, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

UHAL WILSON.

Clarke county, May 18, 1796. 3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given for the delivery to the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, on Cooper's run, of a bay Mare, five years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, brindled, with a white blaze on the nose, a small star, one hind foot white, very likely, trots and moves well, and of high spirit. The above reward will be given if taken out of the settlement of Five Dollars for in, and delivered to the subscriber. See me on Saturday the 30th of April.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

Near Col. John Edwards.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, for the town of Paris, and county of Bourbon, or raising the sum of 250 dollars for opening the navigation of the South fork of Licking river.

1 Prize of 2500 Dollars is 2500 Dols.

2 250 522

3 200 320

4 200 320

5 222 322

6 100 100

7 50 100

8 25 50

9 12 25

10 6 25

11 4 10

12 2 5

13 1 2

14 1 1

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